Attachment of the Alur Sub-Taluk to the Hassan Taluk.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1058—Gl. 21-22, dated 16—18th November 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting for reasons stated, that the Alur Sub-Taluk may continue to be attached to the Hassan Taluk, under the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Hassan, till it is converted into a *pucca* Taluk.

ORDER NO. R. 2843-903—L. R. 135-21-10, DATED 2ND DECEMBER 1921.

Sanctioned.

D. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Scholarships.

Passes orders on the systematisation of the scheme of —— tenable in the State and in British India.

READ—

Correspondence ending with Government Order No. 10777-83—Edn. 165-16, dated the 7th May 1921, appointing a committee to submit proposals for revising the various schemes of scholarships awarded in the State.

2. Letter No. H. C. 668 of 1920-21, dated the 4th June 1921, from the Inspector-General of Education submitting the proposals of the special committee constituted in the Government Order read above.

ORDER NO. 2210-24—EDN. 532-20-4, DATED 3RD DECEMBER 1921.

The question of systematizing the various schemes of scholarships in the State has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The expenditure on scholarships has been steadily increasing since 1890-91 and has risen from Rs. 21,404 in 1890-91 to Rs. 3,65,398 in 1921-22. Scholarships paid from State Funds may broadly be classified into

(i) those tenable in and outside the State but within British India ; and

(ii) those tenable in foreign countries.

The revision of the scheme of Foriegn scholarships formed the subject of a separate order issued in May 1920. The former may again be subdivided into :

(*a*) those meant for general education comprising the Primary, Secondary and University grades, and

(*b*) those available for technical courses of study in local institutions or for professional courses in institutions in British India.

2. In the early stages, scholarships were provided in the lower grades of education only to women, pupils of the depressed classes and special communities such as the Mahomedans and the Pallegars. In the higher grades, provision was made only in the Arts Colleges for five merit scholarships and a few stipends ranging in value from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 5-0-0 per mensem. In 1914 one hundred scholarships of Rs. 5 each were instituted from Village School Funds to enable intelligent pupils in taluk stations to continue in the IV and V Vernacular standards. So far as technical and professional education was concerned a few stipends were awarded in the local institutions and also in technical and professional colleges in British India for the study of subjects for which no provision existed locally. On the introduction of the Honours Course in the Madras University, Government sanctioned a few scholarships to enable deserving young men to prosecute higher studies in the Colleges outside the State and in 1913, two scholarships were sanctioned for pupils studying Logic in the B. A. Course in Colleges in British India.

3. With the reorganisation of Industrial, Technical and Women's Education and of the Normal institutions in 1913 and 1914, liberal stipends on a large scale were sanctioned for pupils in the technical and industrial schools and the scholarships provided for girls were also increased. The allotment for women's scholarships has since been augmented by the provision of scholarships tenable in Primary and Lower Secondary classes and in the District Headquarter Girls' Schools sanctioned in 1915 and 1918 respectively. To induce private candidates to undergo the Upper Secondary and the training courses and thus meet the requirements of the Department, Government sanctioned a liberal scale of stipends in 1918.